

RECEIVED,
the first quality Ches.

ESSE TALBOTT.

bert Gray,
R. King-street, Alexandria,
received from New-York.

OWING BOOKS:

HISTORY of the court and
ad; Watts's logic; Misses
British theatre, bound in calf
it; Took's pantheon; Sau-
Shorlock on death; pocket
Gellie's Greece, elegantly
s poems, calf gilt; life of
it; Fool of quality; Tom-
rey Clinker; Marmontell's
fine London edition, eleg-
y one copy received; Mar-
tales; Mysteries of Udol-
Pickle; Roderick Random;
ora; Bonycastle's algebra;
for the year 1807; Edin-
minatory; Brown's elements
net's letters; Burgh's dig-
ture; Berkeley's minute phi-
a natural theology; Den-
Wallis on diseases; Bur-
Dwight's geography; Griff-
on on ulcers; Steuben's mi-
Stephen's artillery disci-
a poem; Shakespeare's
of the abbey; Olney Heg-
phini; Quincey's lexicon;
3 vols. octavo, [London];
emoirs of Talleyrand.

ed from Philadelphia,
al gazetteer; Bell's surge-
ac's letters; Goldsmith's
Lavoisier's chemistry; me-
k; Milton's works; Plu-
in's ancient history; Por-
Marcellin's sermons;
na; Young's Night Thoughts;
pædia; history of Ameri-
William Pitt.

V HAND,
the British classics, in 39
half and ornamented with
voyages and travels, in 24
and bound in calf; Mar-
25 vols. in boards.

opædia, vol. 3d. part 1st.
first arrival from Philadel-
who have not received the
requested to send or call
for their own conveni-
find it more difficult to pay
at a time than for one.

1aw2m

E SOLD,
ready Money,
der, at Public Auction at
AVERN, in the town of
the county of London, on
the 6th day of May next
the first fair day) by virtue
a court of the United States
it in the Virginia district,
November term 1806, in a
between the executors of
deceased, who was sur-
vived and Roberts, plain-
Hough, Mahlon Hough and

Land, lying in the
on the Kitecock Run, be-
called Scotland Tract,
25 acres, with a Merchant
part of the before men-
108 acres of Land, like
land Tract, or so much
sufficient to raise certain
interest and costs in said de-

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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1807.

[No. 1867.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
may at any time be viewed and purchased at the
largest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

FOR SALE,

An ANCHOR, of about 350 wt.
and STAY, ready fitted for a vessel of 150
tons, entirely new and of the best English
carriage.

Apply to
Mordecai Miller.

March 20. d
6 Hds. best retailing Molasses
40 barrels of nice Tanned Oil.
20 bags of heavy Black Pepper
5 pipes of French Brandy
3 do. Holland Gin, and
1 box of brown Plantains.

A part of the above Goods are a can-
diment and will be sold unusually low by
M. MILLER.

March 10. d
MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BEEF—Boston Inspection—
No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on mode-
rate terms. Feb. 3.—d

March 9. 3w
Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken
from on board,
3000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.
March 15. d

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 Hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
10 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 Hhd. L. market Madeira Wine of a super-
4 quarter casks do. do. } No. 1 quality
3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1.

13 Hds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
10 q. casks Sherry Wine of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

SEINE TWINE.

2000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles
12 Hgs fresh Raisins—

For sale by
James Sanderson.

For Sale or Rent,
A WELL finished three story BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7
rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke
house, coach house and stable and other ne-
cessary buildings all of brick, situated on Roy-
al street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and
near the market. For particulars apply to
Robert Patton.

January 9. d

PAPER.

Just received per ship's Hero from Boston,
200 reams of Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.

For terms please apply to
Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

March 17. eo2w

Coarse Salt, Fruits, &c.

ON SATURDAY,

The 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be
offered for sale, from on board the brig Ma-
ria, Capt. Caraw, lying at Hooe's wharf,

Her CARGO inward,

Consisting of

SALT, suitable for the fisheries
WINE in quarter casks
LEMONS in boxes
FIGS in barrels
ALMONDS in bags—and a quantity of
BOTTLE CURKS.
The terms will be made known on the day
of sale.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

March 28. 3t

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL

Of about 2000 barrels
burthen, to load for a
port in ENGLAND, to
which immediate dispatch
will be given. Apply to
JAMES PATTON.

February 27. d

NOTICE.

ALL persons who shall be in arrears for
Taxes, due the corporation of Alexan-
dria, after the first day of April next, need
look for no longer indulgence, but may be as-
sured that I shall proceed to distress every de-
linquent.
By order of council.
Abel Janney, Collector.

March 9. 3w

For Sale,

(Now landing from ship Mary-Ann.)
20 Quarter casks Sherry Wine
And in Store,
6000 bushels salt suitable for the fisheries
8000 lbs. Coffee.

Wadsworth & Butler.

March 5. d

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu-
pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to
William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

JOHN G. LADD

Has just received and offers for sale,

67 chests fresh Teas,
Consisting of Imperial, Hyson Shulan, Young
Hyson and Hyson Skin, of the best quality.
2 bales very fine India COTTONS.
Also, a quantity of SALT, suitable for the
fishery.

Fresh Stone LIME, and
Red CLOVER SEED.

March 9. d

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of
his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—
To such a one good wages will be given.—
For the person who wants, please apply to
Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17. d

For Sale,

A GROUND RENT of Seventy-two Dol-
lars per annum, on Prince-street.
WANTED,
A few Shares of the Bank of Alexandria and
Fotomac.

Wm. Groverman, Broker.

March 17. d

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public
that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots
with all the modern improvements, warranted
equal to any in the United States. After many
years of experience in his business, he has
discovered a new method of retaining the elas-
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of
various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-
Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to
fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—
Gentlemen will please to call and see for
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgson's tavern.

January 5. do6m

N. D. He intends selling cheap for cash.

James Smith,

Would accommodate a few genteel Board-
ers on moderate terms.

March 24. d6t

A person who has long
been in the practice of Mercantile Business,
and a long resident of town, would engage
and wishes for employment in some mercan-
tile house. For information
Apply to the Printer.

March 24. d6t

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS SALT,
Suitable for the Fishery.

E. Janney.

3 mo. 19th eo3w

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great
Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOE

January 5. 2aw6t

PUBLIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the second day of April,
at twelve o'clock, will be sold on the pre-
mises, on a credit of six, twelve and eight-
een months, for approved indorsed nego-
table notes,

The House and Lot

Lately occupied as a Bank House.
A deed of trust will be taken to secure the
payment.

P. G. Marsteller.

March 19. dts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust
from WILLIAM WILSON to the subscri-
ber, to secure the payment of certain sums of
money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be ex-
posed to sale, at public auction, on their re-
spective premises, on the 7th day of May
next, sundry parcels of Land, lying upon U-
nion, Water, Fairfax and Queen-streets, and
a twenty foot alley, on a credit of six, twelve,
and eighteen months, the purchaser giving
his notes with an approved indorser, for the
payment of the purchase money in three equal
payments, and further to secure the purchase
money, a deed of trust upon the land purcha-
sed.

James Keith, Trustee.

February 28. dts

Wanted to Charter,

A vessel of about 800 barrels burthen, to
load for a British Windward Island in the
West-Indies.

William Hodgson.

March 16. d

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

150 Sacks Liverpool Stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa-
tentee, next door below Mr. Alexande-
McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, A-
lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for
ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those
who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
suspenders ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco
Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at
Forwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in
Prince-street. d12m

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

CLOVER SEED.

Fifty bushels Fresh CLOVER SEED,
for sale by

William Stewart, jun.

March 25. 3t

Landing,

From the brig MARR and sloop JAND,

FOR SALE BY

Lawrafon & Fowle,

50 tons PLAISTER PARIS
50 barrels } N. E. RUM.
5 hogshead }
4 pipes Holland Gin
50 boxes mould candles
200 boxes smoaked Herrings
600 feet oars.

IN STORE,

30 chests imperial and young hyson teas,
of a superior quality
10 bales Beerboon gurrals
120 casks fresh raisins
80 barrels N. E. Rum
30 hogsheads } Retailing Sugars
70 barrels }
100 boxes soap
75 do. chocolate
2 cases cotton cards.

March 25. e

FOR SALE,

7000 bushels SALT, suitable
for the Fisheries.

Apply to

Joseph Smith.

Upper end of King-street

March 7. e

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and PATRICK-STREETS

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, I-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in case of
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.

Loaf and Lump sugars, Philadelphia, Ba-
timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's must-
in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-
to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay-
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley
London and Philadelphia mustard; baske-
salt; starch; fig blue; floatant indigo; Geor-
gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-
der; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine
traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns
gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-
tish battle powder] from F to treble scales

chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-
monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and an-
chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable
for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Debate on the resolution offered by Mr. Broom, to make further provision by law to secure the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus to persons in custody under or by colour of the authority of the U. States.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. J. Randolph (Vir.) introduced his speech in favor of the resolution by observing that he understood the question before the house to be, whether they would refer to a committee of the whole a motion proposing an inquiry whether further legal provision be not necessary to prevent violations of the writ of habeas corpus.

How long it had been the fashion to debate the merits of a subject on a simple motion to commit, it was not material to inquire. He believed it had commenced the present session.

Mr. R. supposed the object of the mover of the resolution in referring it to a committee of the whole was to obtain discussion. As that had already been had abundantly, and as the session would soon close, he suggested the propriety of varying the motion and referring the resolution in the first instance to a select committee, who might immediately consider the subject and report a bill. Were the resolution to go to a committee of the whole he feared it would never get through.

Mr. R. then observed that he would proceed to answer some objections which had been yesterday offered against the resolution, and state the reasons which induced him to support it, come from whom it may. The first objection which he heard was, the quarter whence the resolution came. Permit me, said Mr. R. to remind the house that if those who have been called into public life on account of their professed attachment to correct principles, ever quit the ground of trial by jury, the liberty of the press, and the subordination of the military to the civil authority, they must expect that their enemies will perceive the desertion and avail themselves of the advantage. Can they who thus desert their old principles, blame others for assuming the popular ground which they have abandoned? Whoever stands forward in defence of the constitution, and the rights of the people, shall have my support *quod hoc*.

An objection was taken by the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Early, on the ground of time. It was said that this is an improper time to consider the subject contemplated by the resolution. Sir, this is no new discovery. The question of parliamentary reform has been 30 years agitated in England and the right time has never arrived to consider the subject, and probably never will arrive.

I also understood him to say—[Here Mr. Early interrupted Mr. Randolph and begged leave to explain. Mr. R. said he was confident that he understood the gentleman right. However he at length sat down, and Mr. E. stated that his objection was that the house had not sufficient time this session to finish an investigation into the subject and that therefore it had better not be attempted.] Mr. R. proceeded. I understood the gentleman perfectly before, and he would have found it so, if he had had patience to hear me out.—He urged two objections on the ground of time: 1st, that we had not sufficient time this session to consider the subject fully; and 2dly, that the present time was improper because the subject of habeas corpus was under consideration in the court below. [Mr. R. here either was or affected to be a little confused.] He was sorry for the interruption. To prevent it in future, he would mention no gentleman by name, and he hoped he should not be again interrupted. A gentleman has said that the house have no official information before them relative to any violation of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. I will not refer to that gentleman by name, but the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Early) will enable me to tell who is referred to.

We have now on our tables official information from the president of the United States, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus has been denied and the constitution violated. And will you attend to reports from your committees of claims, of commerce and manufactures, of ways and means, and leave the constitution and the rights of the people to shift for themselves.

—There is abundant time. Congress can meet again after the fourth of March, and to postpone or delay a subject which affects the vitals of the state on account of a press of private or local business, would be a dereliction of our duty and of our oaths. Away then with such objections.

As to the objection that the subject of habeas corpus is now *sub judice* in the court below, no one thinks of a law which shall have a retroactive operation. I trust in God that no such *ex post facto* provision will be agreed to as was inserted into the bill which came from the senate, to suspend the habeas corpus, and which was intended in a side way to cover with a mantle the most daring usurpation which ever did, will or can happen in this or any other country. There was exactly as much right to shoot the persons in question as to do what has been done.

It has been contended that any measure on the part of this house will give a bias to the proceedings which have been instituted in the courts. Let me ask what official notice we have of any such proceedings? But disdaining such a shelter, tho' it has been resorted to on the other side, it is sufficient to observe that a man has only to break the law or constitution in the beginning of a session and then forthwith you are to be foreclosed from legislating on the subject because an instance has recently occurred to show the necessity of legislative provision.

Mr. R. said this was the first time in his life that he heard it asserted that no law ought to be passed to punish any offence because that offence had recently happened. He hoped he should never hear again such a reason delivered. The Romans, believing the crime impossible, had no law to punish parricide, till a case occurred, which proved their mistake. What would you think of Cato or Cicero rising in the senate of Rome, and urging such a reason against a law for the punishment of this crime?

In the discussion of this simple motion to refer the resolution to a committee for inquiry, which I should have supposed would have been carried without any objection at all, hints of indemnity, I suppose to try the public pulse, have been thrown out. Permit me to say that bills of indemnity are not known to the constitution.—The only refuge of those who violate the laws and the constitution, is in the trial by jury, and in the last resort, the mercy of the executive. If it is once known, if the time ever arrives when the representatives of the people vote the public money to indemnify those who break the constitution, we shall indeed become *homines serviles* parades, and fit for any government and for any state of society, however despotic or barbarous. If ever the minions of the executive, or the legislature, whether civil or military, are indemnified for their outrages out of the public treasury, the constitution must have arrived at its last crisis.

After ridiculing the application which Mr. Sloan had made of the fable of the fox and the lioness, Mr. R. proceeded to observe that the doctrine advanced in regard to Wilkinson's conduct merited the most pointed reprobation whenever heard on the floor of the house. The constitution which is fixed, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and which fate cannot change, if this detestable doctrine is admissible, is at once frittered away to nothing. It ought to run in this way: The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in cases of rebellion or actual invasion, the public safety shall require it, or unless in the opinion of a military commander it be necessary! What will be the difference if you admit the doctrine whether the constitution be expressed in this way or be left as it now stands?

It has been insinuated that certain gentlemen in this house lean too much towards standing armies, &c. Agreed. But in advocating an increase of the public force, my object was to chastise an insolent foe, not to employ it against our own citizens and to substitute it in lieu of the civil authority. My dread of standing armies has been more than a hundred times increased in consequence of the services to which our present little force has been put. From such armies good Lord deliver us.

I hope the committee to whom this subject may be referred will not forget a provision to prevent a man from being embarked on board a shallop and transported 1500 or 2000 miles for trial. For I have heard a law officer of the U. S. contend that a man may be arrested in one of the territories and a trial had in any part of the country whereever he may be brought. If this abominable doctrine be supported by law, it is high time to correct it. The

constitution is an article amendatory declares that unusual punishments shall not be inflicted. Transportation, even after conviction, is an unusual, cruel and severe punishment; but here it has been inflicted even before a conviction and before any trial of the delinquents.

The court of Orleans has the same power as the district court of Kentucky, which is invested with the powers of a circuit court. If the district court of Kentucky has jurisdiction of treason, which no man ever doubted, it follows that the court of Orleans has the same authority.

When the constitution gave to congress exclusive jurisdiction over a district ten miles square, it filled the friends of liberty with alarm. But no man then dreamed that on this blot on the map, this non-descript region, a king's bench was to be established for the trial of delinquents against the government, collected from all parts of the country. The inhabitants of this miserable hearth, men held in a state of bondage to which no man would submit, who have no voice in electing the rulers of the country and are destitute of the right of self government, these men are made the judges and jurors to try the freemen of America. Were I on trial I would challenge the jury. They are not qualified for this office; they are not my peers. The people here must be the tools and expectants of ministerial favor. Let them move in their own humble sphere, but let them never dare to touch a charge of treason.

In the declaration of independence transportation for trial is alleged as one of the grievances imposed by the British government on the colonies. Now it is done under the constitution, and under a republican administration, and men are transported without the color of law, nearly as far as across the Atlantic.

I make no profession of sympathy for the men who have been denounced as traitors. I argue on the supposition that they are traitors. There is no need of much exertion in behalf of good men. Attacks on the liberty of the people are, as has been stated before, made always in the persons of the vile and the worthless. But when the president is once established in the case of bad men, who like pioneers, go before to smooth the way, but good men tremble for their safety.

Mr. R. observed that he would not say much of the commander in chief. The least said, till they knew all, was the best. He had always thought that there were more rogues than one. This business of canonizing and sanctifying men before they are dead, he did not like. In the state of Virginia they had been compelled to change the names of several counties.—There was a time in which the name of Arnold might have been preferred, and perhaps now there may be places in the United States, which derive their names from Burr.

Mr. R. could not admit the jesuitical casuistry which had been displayed with regard to an oath. If a man breaks the constitution which they were all sworn to support, punish him. If the violator be Washington, Franklin, or Jefferson, Mr. R. would punish him, and he would also say, that no indemnity ought to be voted for him.

Mr. R. stated at some length the circumstances of the proclamation issued in England to prohibit the exportation of corn when Chatham and Camden were in the ministry, and who afterwards refused a bill of indemnity. Mr. R. observed that bills of indemnity were known to the English constitution and requisite in the case stated. But Chatham and Camden, tho' both the known and tried friends of liberty, here abandoned the popular ground, and rested their defence on arbitrary principles, while the wary Mansfield, an old Tory and a high churchman, availed himself of the advantage, took up the cudgels for the people and completely succeeded.

Mr. R. concluded by begging pardon for detaining the house so long, but he could never be indifferent on a subject like this. The house were now to decide if the constitution were only pen, ink and paper, and to be set aside at the whim of every military commander, or whether it were unalterable by fate, and if he who dared to violate it should rue the consequences.

Mr. Broom, according to the suggestion of Mr. Randolph, varied the motion, and proposed to refer the resolution to a select committee.

Mr. G. W. Campbell (Ten.) thought the question before the house had undergone a discussion of a singular nature. He deemed the proposed inquiry both useless and improper. Will gentlemen declare there

are no laws to punish the transportation of persons round from New Orleans to the Atlantic? No; they are liable in damages and may also be fined and imprisoned.—Whence is this cry that the writ of habeas corpus has been denied, and the constitution violated. Every application to the courts for the writ has been allowed. The fact is that the commander in chief sent round these men who are here at his own responsibility, and if he cannot explain and justify his conduct, he will be punished.

From the arguments which have been advanced, a spectator would suppose that Wilkinson or the persons arrested by his orders were now on trial, and this house were sitting in judgment upon them. But we have nothing to do with the guilt of any of them, and ought not by any proceedings to give a bias to the ultimate decision upon their conduct.

The investigation of the subject, whether the writ of habeas corpus is sufficient, secured, had better be taken up at another time. Why, said Mr. C. is all this noise about the infraction of the constitution and the laws? Were congress to pass a law on the subject, it would contravene the state laws and tend to consolidate the union.

Mr. C. said he must view with suspicion a measure like this, from a particular quarter of the house, from the descendants of those who were friends to alien laws, sedition laws, armies, navies, and a strong government.

Mr. C. concluded by observing that he did not, like some gentlemen, profess to be a distinguished or exclusive champion of the constitution; but he had always proved himself to be in favor of personal liberty.

Mr. Holland (N. C.) spoke at great length against the resolution, repeating and amplifying all that had been previously urged on the same side of the question. He thought Wilkinson had done right at New Orleans. It was a mystery to him that a proposition in favor of liberty should come from the other side of the house; and he observed, that the friends of monarchy looked with disfavor on the schemes of Burr.

Mr. Alston (N. C.) spoke at some length against the resolution. The question had been varied and the present motion was more objectionable even than the original one. The resolution is calculated to have an effect, a bias on what has taken place at New Orleans. Why had the house laid still for 15 or 16 years, and not found out before, this defect in the judicial system. The resolution will also have an effect on proceedings which may be hereafter instituted. The conspiracy is wider than some gentlemen are willing to own. If the resolution is carried, the mover will probably be chairman of a committee to report a bill. It is too late now to act on any report, yet it will have an imposing appearance on the nation and bias the public mind.

Those men who have heretofore been in favor of a strong energetic government, are now most clamorous for the liberty and rights of man. This is strange indeed. Mr. A. believed the object of this resolution was, to protect those guilty of treason, and rescue them from trial and punishment.

[Debate to be continued.]

BOSTON, March 16.

Latest from Europe.

By the fast sailing ship Packet, captain Scott, arrived here on Friday, 26 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 12th of Feb.

In our foreign department, French and Russian accounts of war operations will be found, of an interesting, though contradictory nature. We have endeavored to give a full view of certain disputable points, and the reader will use his intelligence to decide between them.

The negotiations between Sweden and France, respecting Swedish Pomerania (although a partial convention for its evacuation by the French has been agreed to and in part complied with) remained unsettled; and by the last accounts (Jan. 12) Mortier had again taken possession of Anklam, and the country was treated in the most hostile manner.

A report had arisen, from a Lintz article (of Jan. 9) that Bonaparte had actually employed the mediation of Austria to bring about a separate peace between Prussia and France. This article also attacked as "the most recent intelligence from Vienna, that more intimate connections than ever, were on the eve of being formed between France and Austria, and which

it is said, cannot but contrive in a powerful manner, to the ruin of a continental peace."

A commercial treaty was between Great Britain and which the produce of the notwithstanding all the ven Bonaparte, it was said, extensive and ready market.

A report, which was but had been received in London, stating, that a negociation being opened between Russia

Letters from Holland, received (Feb. 16) stated, that of the alarming height to which the Russian territory, the whole of the regular country had been ordered to directly. Russia had been a law; and the command for its reduction accomplished, it was said. Dutch forces would proceed whether every disposable or any of its dependencies tried.

The Danish press have given statements obtained by the Russian French envoy at Copenhagen to the Danish government; and the king, in renewed his mandate of the which declares that any publishing any statement, injurious to the interests of the belligerent powers, within his dominions, shall be suppressed, and the w The British and Russian insisted, in memorials, the favorable to Russia and he gave the same unreserved Denmark, as the French later, as well as the form dictated. Private letters editors of papers, though the accounts unfavorable, dared not publish them; published that in the afternoon, the French were king of Denmark was seriously ill.

Alexandria Daily

THURSDAY, MARCH 27.

Departed this life, Mrs. A. after a lingering and painful illness with exemplary patience, she was perfectly satisfied in the full assurance of

Her friends and acquaintances to attend her funeral, Mr. James Russell, to the final ground, to-morrow, at 4 afternoon. Mrs. Ross died in her life. March 27.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by an act to suspend the operation of an act to prohibit the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise, the penalties incurred by the president of the United States, authorized further to suspend the operation of the said prohibition, the public interest requires that the said act shall not extend beyond the day in December next, and judgment for the public interest should take place before he is known that T. PERSON, president of the United States, hereby suspend the operation of the said act, and the penalties incurred by the said act, shall not extend beyond the day in December next, and judgment for the public interest should take place before he is known that T. PERSON, president of the United States, hereby suspend the operation of the said act, and the penalties incurred by the said act, shall not extend beyond the day in December next, and judgment for the public interest should take place before he is known that T. 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A commercial treaty was upon the tapis between Great Britain and Russia, by which the produce of the British colonies, notwithstanding all the vengeful efforts of Bonaparte, it was said, would have an extensive and ready market.
A report, which was but little credited, had been received in London, from Holland, stating, that a negotiation was about being opened between Russia and France.
Letters from Holland, received in London (Feb. 10) stated, that in consequence of the alarming height to which the insurrection in the Russian territories had reached, the whole of the regular force in that country had been ordered to march immediately. Hesse had been put under martial law; and Gen. Miliach was to take the command for its reduction. That object accomplished, it was supposed that the Dutch forces would proceed to Poland, whither every disposable man in France, or any of its dependencies, was to be hurried.
The Danish press have been put under French control. Several Danish journals have given statements of successes obtained by the Russians in Poland, the French envoy at Copenhagen complained to the Danish government on the occasion, and the king, in consequence, renewed his mandate of the 4th Oct. 1799, which declares that any of his subjects publishing any statements, remark, or hint, injurious to the interests of either of any of the intelligent powers, in any journal within his dominions, such journal shall be suppressed, and the writer punished. The British and Russian ministers had insisted, in memorials, that all accounts favorable to Russia and her allies shall receive the same unrestricted publicity in Denmark, as the French bulletins; or the latter, as well as the former, shall be interdicted. Private letters add, that the editors of papers, though possessed of authentic accounts unfavorable to the French, dared not publish them; though they have published that in the affair of the 25th Dec. the French were successful. The king of Denmark was said to be dangerously ill.
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
THURSDAY, MARCH 26.
Departed this life, Mrs. ANN RUSSELL, after a lingering and painful disorder, which she bore with exemplary patience. To the last moment she was perfectly recollected, and died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality.
Her friends and acquaintances, are requested to attend her funeral, from the house of Mr. James Russell, to the Presbyterian burying ground, to-morrow, at four o'clock, in the afternoon.
Mrs. RUSSELL died in the 25th year of her life.
March 27.
PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS by an act entitled "an act to suspend the operation of an act intitled an act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandise, and to remit the penalties incurred under the same," the president of the United States authorized further to suspend the operation of the said prohibitory act, in his judgment the public interest should require it. Provided that such suspension shall not extend beyond the second Monday in December next, and whereas it is judged for the public interest, that such suspension should take place: Now therefore be it known, that THOMAS JEFFERSON, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do hereby suspend the operation of the act entitled, "An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandise," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, until the second Monday of December next.
In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington the twenty fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the thirty first.
TH: JEFFERSON.
By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

No further information has been received since our last, relative to the apprehension of Mr. Burr. There can, however, be scarcely a doubt that he is on his way to this place, and we should suppose by this time at no considerable distance. It is not known where or by whom he was arrested. Letters of a recent date from the town of Washington, in the Mississippi territory, state that after his escape he joined his party for a short time, and then passed over the Mississippi, and struck into the swamp. Nothing is known of his course afterwards, except the information contained in the letter mentioned in our last and which is subjoined.
Subsequently to the escape of Burr, Blanchehasset and Ralstone were brought before Judge Toulmin at Washington, and examined. The judge had determined, before he gave a decision, to wait for information expected from Dr. Carmichael.
There was on Monday an entire failure of the Orleans mail.
[Nat Intel]
Extract of a letter, dated Fort Stoddert, February 24, to a gentleman in Washington.
"A visit from Aaron Burr, esq. on the 19th of the present month has prevented my attention, before this evening, to the contents of your letter, but having to-day taken leave of this distinguished character, after seeing him at the Alabama, on his way to your city, I returned to this place."
From Alicante, Jan. 6.
The Cyrus, James from Boston bound to Alicante, and schooner Amazon, Lincoln, were detained and carried into that place by a French cruiser, in consequence of Napoleon's decree of Nov. 21.—The American Consul had commenced a suit and was in hopes to recover both. The schr. Bellarius, Wild from Boston, had arrived at Alicante, and sold his fish at seven dollars and a half.
COMMERCIALY IMPORTANT.
Copy of a letter from Rotterdam, of January 9th, 1807, to a house in this town, (Boston.)
We addressed you per this same opportunity, to which we refer. We wrote you that several American vessels had been arrested on account of their having touched in England. This had naturally created a doubt whether the American vessels that had touched in British ports would be admitted in our ports; and therefore an explanation has been asked from the king's minister, at the Hague: who has answered that American vessels under such circumstances would be admitted as heretofore, provided their papers are in order and they have not taken on board any thing in England; and whatever letters should be put on board in England, must immediately on arrival be delivered to the Commissary of Marine, all the ship's papers and documents must be produced, even the bills of light money, &c. in England, and none be concealed—otherwise it might give a suspicion as if the voyage was illegal. Please to have this published as there is no time now to write to other friends.—We are, &c.
T. & A. CREMER.
Private letter from a very respectable merchant at St. Petersburg to his brother in London, dated 6th Jan.
"Long live our brave emperor and his gallant army! is the universal exclamation at St. Petersburg. Vassilzkooff, the courier, arrived from the army of Poland yesterday at seven o'clock and brought the auspicious tidings that our brave soldiers had defeated the French in a masterly style with the loss on the side of the enemy of four thousand men killed and six thousand prisoners. The particulars I have this instant learned, from a highly respectable quarter. They are as follows:
"The scarcity of provisions in the French army, and the hope of ending the campaign by a decisive blow concurred to induce Bonaparte to cross the Vistula at the head of 60,000 men. On the 23d of Dec. he advanced to the outposts of general Bennigsen's army where general Osterman commanded. Although Bennigsen's force was formidable, 55,000 men, he preferred at first the prudent alternative of retreating during the 23d, 24th and 25th Dec. On each of these days skirmishes took place, but on the 26th the two armies made a stand in sight of each other at a village called SELIM, which lay between them. This village Bonaparte who commanded in person set on fire, to cover his attack on the Russians, whom he thus thought to envelop in smoke. This artifice however was soon turned against himself, for Ben-

nigsen discovering his intention, instantly formed his reserve into a hollow square which advanced, unperceived under the smoke of the village. His gallant corps marched with fixed bayonets; the Russian line opened their files to let them pass through, and they never stopped until they reached the centre of the French. Here an obstinate conflict took place, but the Russians succeeded not only in routing their centre, but also turning both their wings. The left wing of the French being shaken by the Russian infantry was entirely bore down and disappeared by general Chaplitz, at the head of the cavalry, who killed two thousand men. Their right wing shared a similar fate from General Kozen at the head of his Yagers. The rout of the French was complete. Davoust, Bannes, Bonaparte himself, all fled in confusion to Pultusk, which is 11 miles from the scene of action, and had been Bennigsen's head quarters until the 23d inst.
"It is inconceivable what exultation this victory has caused throughout St. Petersburg. Bennigsen is by birth a Hanoverian; but such is the enthusiasm for Britain in Russia, that the people persist in calling him an Englishman. His victory is very generally compared to the battle of Maida. Both of these memorable events have proved that the only way of fighting the French is to charge them with the bayonet.
"The Cossacks particularly signalized themselves in this glorious affair. Their general orders from Kaminsky are to rush centre, a terre, into the very heart of the French artillery. It was this artillery which annoyed the Russians so dreadfully at Austerlitz; but we trust our brave irregulars, the Cossacks and Bashkera, will prove an overmatch for it, in which case Kaminsky has declared he will answer for the success of the war, since our infantry is decidedly superior.
"Bonaparte's spies appears to have been as unsuccessful as his soldiers. When Kaminsky was at Grodno, one of these pretending to be a Prussian general, bro't a letter, signed apparently by his Prussian majesty, and requesting a confidential communication of the intended route of the Russian forces. The sagacious veteran instantly penetrated the fraud. Two Cossacks stripped the wretch, and after administering to him some salutary correction, Kaminsky ordered him to return to Bonaparte, and to shew him on his back the route of the Russian army.
"The account I have given you has been personally confirmed by Vassilzkooff, the courier who was an eye witness of the action;—and I send it you by a messenger who is on the point of departure for England."
From a London paper.
Such is the official account published at Petersburg. In every point of view it deserves to be considered as a great victory. We shall be told, perhaps, that no ground was gained, and that it did not produce the effect of forcing the French to abandon the Narew, and fall back upon the Vistula. But it is the first decisive check that the arms of Bonaparte have received upon the continent. He has gone on from victory to victory, in an unbroken series, till at last it had almost began to be believed that wherever he carried his arms they must be successful. The Russians, however, have weakened that belief, and beat him in a battle in which he commanded in person, superintending the operations, and directing all the movements. Had he not been there, it would have been said the battle was lost because he was absent. It is to be remarked too, that the French were beat, not by superior numbers, but by the promptitude and decision of the Russian movements, by the dexterity and skill of the Russian manoeuvres.
Considering the victory in this point of view, deeming it an achievement highly honorable to the Russian arms, and affording us an earnest of future successes, we must say we were disgusted at the cold cheerless manner in which the government gazette speaks of the battle. Instead of the tone of congratulation and triumph, we find a chilling comfortless acknowledgment that the Russians, though unprepared for this contest, have made their retreat without any considerable loss, certainly with an army unbroken—with a victory by their own accounts.
By the middle of this month, the Russian army between the Niemen and the Vistula will be 300,000 strong.
The Petersburg official account makes no mention of any battles after the 26th, and it is to be remarked that in that account, as well as in General Bennigsen's letter to the king of Prussia, not a word is said of Buxhowden's division. Was it really not engaged? and is the French report of the battle with Buxhowden a mere invention? We must suppose it to be so, because we find Bennigsen's left wing engaged with the division under Davoust, who was said in the French bulletin, to have attacked Buxhowden.

The following is the title of the present GRAND SEIGNIOR. The concluding part of it is said to have given great offence to BONAPARTE:
"We, the servant and lord of the most honored and blest city, the venerable houses and sacred places, before whom all nations bow; of Mecca, which God delights to honor; of the resplendent Medina, and the holy city of Jerusalem; of the imperial and desirable cities of Constantinople, Adrianople, and Bana; emperor also of Babylon, Damascus, of the fragrant Paradise, and the incomparable Egypt; of all Arabia, Aleppo, and many other highly celebrated and menorable places, cities, and faithful vassals, emperor; EMPEROR of EMPERORS, the most gracious and all-powerful SULTAN, &c."
The king of Holland has created an order of thirty crosses. The Dutch say, they have crosses enough without them.
THOUGHTS.
Nothing is more specious and at the same time more delusive than forms of government. The common error is, in calculating on what human nature ought to be, and not on what it really is.
Would it be a more dangerous restraint of liberty, were government to examine, and license the printers of newspapers and periodical works, that what is gone with respect to those who enter upon the learned professions? Is not the preservation of morals of the utmost importance to society? Is not the notion of true liberty, to prevent every man, as far as possible, from doing evil, and to encourage and assist him in doing good?
An eminent statesman of this country, when he speaks of liberty, always joins with it the epithet rational. Alas! little of this sort of liberty has, hitherto, ever existed. Just so men are called reasonable beings; but, few of them are guided by reason; and none of them at all times.
Public speakers more frequently err by saying too much than too little. It is rare to see one of them cease in time, or when he ought for the advantage of his cause.
Plaster Paris & Boston Beef.
JUST RECEIVED,
Per brig MAH, Captain HALL,
60 tons PLAISTER
30 barrels No. 1 BEEF
80 half barrels MESS BEEF—and
50 boxes MOULD CANDLES—
FOR SALE BY
John and Thomas Vowell,
March 26. eost
Also in Store,
1500 bushels FINE SALT
60 hds. MOLASSES.
NOTICE.
A meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 25th March, 1807—Ordered, that the stockholders on the additional shares lately subscribed in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required, to make a second payment to the treasurer of said company, of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, by the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof.
Jonah Thompson, Treasurer.
March 26. Stawlm
PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of a deed of trust from Andrew Ramsay and Catherine his wife, and William Ramsay, to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on the premises, on the 14th day of May next, in the town of Alexandria, the following
VALUABLE PROPERTY,
viz.
One Lot or parcel of ground, situate on the south side of King-street, and to the eastward of Fairfax-street, extending on King-street 25 feet, thence southwardly, with a line parallel to Fairfax-street, 82 feet, to a twelve foot alley. On this lot there are two good frame store houses.
One other Lot, situate to the southward of Queen-street, and on the east side of Fairfax-street, and extending there with 27 feet 9 inches, thence eastwardly and parallel to Queen-street 50 feet.
ALSO,
One other Lot on Thompson's alley, extending on said alley and binding thereon 44 feet 8 inches, by 83 feet deep.
A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given to the purchaser, on his giving his notes, with an approved endorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal instalments, and a deed of trust on the property.
Ludwell Lee, Trustee.
March 14. StawSw
Printing, in its various branches, handlomely executed at this Office.

10 bales Beerboom Gurrahs,
For Sale by
Joseph Riddle.
March 2. d3ilawif

Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a Lumber Yard adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

March 18. d4t colm
N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Davey and Mills, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and William N. Mills is solely authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,
Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.
January 23. eoff

All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the Grocery & Flour Business, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—
And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,
In complete order for shipping.
January 23. eoff

FOR SALE.

A WELL finished three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on King-street, the most commercial street in town and in the center of it.

A well finished two story Brick House and Lot, on Duke-street, near the river.

A Lot of Ground a short mile above town, containing five and one eighth acres, near the river.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres of military Land, in the state of Tennessee, on Obey's river, a branch of the Cumberland river.

A tract of Land containing 540 acres, in Greenbrier county, Virginia.

Also, a very convenient and well finished Brick House and Lot, in George-Town, with Brick Stable, Coach House, &c.

Also, a two story Frame House and Lot, in George-Town, and Bake House—the lot is 38 feet 4 inches front and 107 feet deep.—A part payment will be expected down, and a liberal credit given for the balance.

If the George-Town property is not sold by private sale, it will be offered at public sale, on the first Monday in May next.

Samuel Craig.

January 22. 2aw

PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD, on the premises, on MOA DAY, the 6th day of April next,

The Lots of Ground, with the Improvements, now occupied by Mr. Hugh Smith, together with the whole remaining part of the said two Lots, containing half a square—save 42 feet 6 inches on Royal, and 112 feet on Queen-street, decided to and now in the occupation of John Mandeville.—The said Lots bounded on the south by the lots formerly belonging to the late William Ramsay; on the east by Royal-street, on the north by Queen-street, and on the west by Pitt-street. One third of the purchase money to be paid down; the remainder in 1, 2, or 3 years, as may suit the purchaser. A deed of trust and bond will be required to secure the payment of principal and interest thereon, annually. If any person wish to contract by private sale, previous to April, they may apply to John Longden, who is authorized to bargain for the same. If the property be not sold it will be leased on ground rent for ever, on very low terms.

February 25. 2awis

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Zimmerman, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next, ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate.—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, Adm'r.
John Zimmerman, Adm'r.
January 30. 2aw8w

FOR SALE,
An excellent Man Cook,
About 28 years of age. For terms apply to the Printer.
March 2. e

For Sale or Rent,
MY LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSE, and other buildings at Boyd's-Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. William F. Grymes, near the place, Mr. William Wedderburn, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21. 2aw8

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
A THREE STORY BRICK WARE-HOUSE, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the Shipping or Grocery business.—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT.

And immediate possession given,
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by Jacob Hoffman—an excellent stand for the Dry Goods business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 2awif

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1798, and upon the request of the legal representatives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following

Tracts of Land,

At the periods hereafter mentioned—that is to say—

One Tract of LAND, stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "Buff-sloe Marsh," lying in the county of Frederick, together with a moiety of the Mill upon the said tract—at Winchester, on the 4th day of May next:—

And all the Right, Title, Interest or Claim of the said HENRY LEE and WIFE, to five hundred acres, lying in Fairfax county, at the mouth of Difficult Run, on the west side thereof, at or near the great falls of Potomac—at Fairfax Court-House, on the 18th day of May next.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase either of the above tracts, will previously view the same.

Bushrod Washington,

TRUSTEE.

January 30. 2aw

VALUABLE LANDS, To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill-Tract of Land, situated on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out-house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford.—There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July next. The Cliesh Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eoff law till 1st May

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

Just now Published,

AND FOR SALE

By ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, in King-street,
A NEW WORK,
Entitled

GEOGRAPHICAL COMPILATION For the Use of Schools.

Being an accurate description of all the Empires, Kingdoms, Republics and States in the known world, with an account of their population, government, religion, manners, literature, universities, history, civil divisions, ecclesiastical hierarchy, principalities, (with an account of their importance, remarkable monuments, illustrious citizens, commerce and population, &c. &c. &c.)

The whole arranged in a catechetical form, compiled from the best American, English, and French authors. By D. L. C. teacher of geography.

In this compilation will be found several interesting and new particulars concerning the latest transactions in Europe, Asia and Africa; with a long and accurate description of the United States and Spanish America. Also a description of the most famous of the ancient nations, as Palestine or Judea; Greece; Italy, Gaul, &c. &c.

This work is printed on a handsome type, on elegant paper, neatly bound and lettered; in two vols. 12 mo. Price \$2 50 cents.

This book has obtained, been approved and subscribed to by the President of the United States, by the Secretary of State, by the Directors of Colleges of Union at Schenectady, in the state of New-York, of George-Town, and of St. Mary, in Baltimore; in which last institution, as likewise the ladies seminary of Mrs. LaCombe, and of Mr. Bacanais, in Baltimore; of Mrs. Rivardi, and Mrs. Greeland, in Philadelphia; and of Miss De St. Merani, in Burlington, New-Jersey, it has been adopted, to the exclusion of all other treatises of geography. It has also obtained the subscription of the most respectable part of the citizens of Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, and of the state of New-Jersey. This makes the author entertain the flattering prospect of seeing his labor rewarded by the praise of a liberal and enlightened public, who doubtless will encourage a work which has been sanctioned by so many able citizens in the Union, and for which no trouble has been spared to render it at the same time instructive and agreeable.

Delectando. gariterque Monendo.

Norat, de Arte politica.

March 2. eoff law 4w*

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Mulcovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floatant

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

English and country made gunpowder, segars,

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 8.

The Trustees of the Alexandria Academy, have engaged the Reverend OWEN F. MAGRATH as a Teacher of the Latin and Greek Languages, and Mr. Joseph Cowing to teach English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and the Mathematics, in the Academy.—Their Schools will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday, the first of April next. In the mean time application may be made to either of those Teachers for admission of scholars. The price of tuition will be Thirty Dollars in the upper room and Twenty in the lower. The strictest attention will be paid by the Visitors and Trustees to the progress of the pupils in their respective studies.

An election of twelve Trustees will be held at the Academy, on the 2d Monday of April next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees,

N. Fitzhugh, Sec'y.

March 2. e

WILL BE SOLD OR LEASED, ED, ON GROUND RENT.

For a term of Years, or for ever.

A NUMBER of VALUABLE and ELIGIBLY SITUATED BUILDING LOTS, in this Town—on Fairfax, Cameron, Water, Union and Princess streets. They will be sold off to accommodate purchasers. Application may be made to William Herbert, Esq. or to the subscriber near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince George's County, Maryland.

John C. Herbert

February 12. 2aw

A Bargain.

I WILL dispose of my TAN-YARD, in the town of Dumfries, together with all the stock of Leather and Bark now on hand.—The House and Lot will be sold on a liberal credit, or exchanged for Wet Goods—the stock of Leather and Bark may be had with the Lot, for which cash must be given. A description is deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will certainly view the property first. I will only add that the house is convenient and comfortable, and the yard supplied with every utensil necessary for the tanning business.

Thomas Jacob.

Dumfries, March 14. [18] 2aww
N. B. The House and Lot will be sold low for cash.

Valuable Property for Sale

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of Benjamin Shreve, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT Valuable Property at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney,

November 28. 2aw

Advertisement.

BY an order of the County Court of Fauquier, we the subscribers are appointed commissioners for selling the building of a God for said county forty feet by sixteen in the clear, eighteen feet pitch, with a passage below and above, to be built of brick or stone.—This is therefore to give notice, that proposals will be received [to be lodged with Wm. Horner] until Saturday the 25th of April next, and if none should be agreed upon on that day, we shall proceed to let said building to the lowest bidder, on Monday following, being court day.

William Horner,
George B. Pickett,
Wm. Edmonds, Jr.
Thornton Buckner,
Wiley Roy,

Fauquier Court-House,

February 23. [28] 2aw8 12d

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself.

Robert Adam.

January 20. eoff

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